IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In Re the Patent of:)
) REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF
LINTON) <u>CORRECTION OF PATENT FOR</u>
) <u>PTO MISTAKE</u>
Patent No.: 7,472,409 B1	(37 C.F.R. 1.322(a))
)
Issued: December 30, 2008)
)
Confirmation No.: 7330)
)
Atty. File No.: 45118-00026)
)
For: "SYSTEM FOR ACCESS TO DIRECT	
BROADCAST SATELLITE SERVICES"	
Commissioner for Patents	
P.O. Box 1450	
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450	

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is a request for a Certificate of Correction for PTO mistake under 37 C.F.R. 1.322(a). The errors in the patent are obvious typographical errors or omissions and the correct wording can be found in the specification, at Page 11, line 14. Attached is form PTO 1050 along with copies of documentation that unequivocally supports patentee's assertion(s).

Respectfully submitted,

MARSH FISCHMANN & BREYFOGLE LLP

By: Manoux Mun Thomas R. Marsh, Esq. Registration No. 31,039

8055 East Tufts Avenue, Suite 450

Denver, Colorado 80237 Telephone: 303-770-0051 Facsimile: 303-770-0152

Date: 1/22/09

turntable 54 would be adjusted for the correct relative elevation. In an alternative embodiment, the antenna 50 comprises an electronically-pointable antenna adapted to be pointed along both axes or dimensions. For example, the relative Azimuth and Elevation (i.e., spherical coordinates) of the desired direct broadcast satellite can be converted in to X-Y directions (i.e., Cartesian coordinates) and the antenna 50 would be pointed along X and Y axes relative to the orientation of the vehicle in which the system antenna is mounted.

As noted above, the antenna 50 is adapted to receive position control data or lookangles from the controller 40 which dictate the direction in which the antenna 50 is to point in two-dimensions. As such, once the antenna 50 is pointed at the desired broadcast satellite, a direct broadcast satellite radios signal may enter the antenna 50. Direct broadcast radios signals may be received into the aperture of the antenna 50 and transmitted to a direct broadcast satellite receiver 60 of the system 10. This may occur after filtering and down-conversion to a lower frequency. In one embodiment, the antenna 50 has a single radio frequency output, with polarization determined by a polarization input designed to select the appropriate polarization to match a particular incoming direct broadcast signal. For example, a direct broadcast satellite receiver may switch the polarization of the antenna 50 between right-hand circular and left-hand circular polarization in order to change between two adjacent digital television channels on a typical direct broadcast satellite system. Other antennas 50 may have an independent radio frequency output for each desired signal polarization. In either case, this output is receivable by the receiver 60. This output may also be fed to a circuit controller 40 in order to determine the strength of the incoming direct broadcast signal,

10

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. (Also Form PTO-1050)

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION		
	Page <u>1</u> of <u>1</u>	
PATENT NO. : 7,472,409	·	
APPLICATION NO.: 09/679,590		
ISSUE DATE : December 30, 2008		
INVENTOR(S) : LINTON		
It is certified that an error appears or errors appear in the above-identified patent and t is hereby corrected as shown below:	that said Letters Patent	
Column 5, line 66, delete "jafter" and insert thereforafter		

MAILING ADDRESS OF SENDER (Please do not use customer number below):

Thomas R. Marsh, Esq. Marsh Fischmann & Breyfogle LLP 8055 East Tufts Avenue, Suite 450

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.322, 1.323, and 1.324. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1.0 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Attention Certificate of Corrections Branch, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

- The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
- 2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
- A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record
- 4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
- 5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
- 6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
- 7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
- 8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
- A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.